

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE GENERA *UNERUS* AND *MATTOGROSSUS* (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)^{1,2}

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ABSTRACT: The deltocephaline genera *Unerus* and *Mattogrossus* are reviewed with new distributions, new combinations and a new species for each genus (*Unerus curvus* n.sp. from Chile and *Mattogrossus andinense* n.sp. from Colombia). *Unerus cruciatus* is transferred to the genus *Loreta*.

The genus *Unerus* DeLong was revised by Linnavuori (1959) to include two subgenera *Unerus* and *Mattogrossus*. The subgenus *Unerus* contained five species, after one species was added by Linnavuori and DeLong (1978) and one by Freytag (1983). The subgenus *Mattogrossus* was monotypic.

Additional material has been seen through the kindness of Dr. J. A. Ramos, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. On the basis of this material the subgenus *Mattogrossus* Linnavuori is elevated to generic rank and a new species is added to both *Unerus* and *Mattogrossus*. Also, additional distribution records are added to several of the known species and one of the species in *Unerus* is now transferred to another genus. With these changes *Unerus* still contains five species and *Mattogrossus* contains two species.

These changes are as follows:

Genus *Unerus* DeLong

Deltocephalus (*Unerus*) DeLong, 1936, p. 219.

Unerus colonus (Uhler)

Deltocephalus colonus Uhler, 1895, p. 80.

This is the most abundant and widespread species of this genus. The Dominican Republic is added to the countries from which this species has been collected.

Present distribution: United States (Florida), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Grenada, Trinidad, Panama, Colombia, Surinam, Brazil, Bolivia,

¹Received November 4, 1985. Accepted February 7, 1986.

²The investigation reported in this paper (85-7-210) is in connection with a project of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and is published with approval of the Director.

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Paraguay, Peru and Argentina.

***Unerus curvus* n. sp. (Figures 1-6)**

Length of male 3.5 - 3.75 mm, female unknown.

Resembling *colonus* but with distinct male genitalia.

Generally pale ochraceous, with distinct dark brown pattern on frontoclypeus (Fig. 2). Crown with pair of large brown spots behind ocelli and pair of small spots between them near midline (Fig. 1).

Male genitalia: Pygofer with only small nipple-like process on posterior margin (Fig. 6). Genital plates triangular with few macrosetae along lateral margin (Fig. 5). Style (Fig. 4) with apex small and claw-like. Aedeagus and connective (Fig. 3) sickle-shaped in lateral view, aedeagus slender and evenly curved to sharply pointed apex which is bifid in ventral view.

Holotype male: Chile, Azapa, Tarapacá, Dept. Arica, Nov. 8-10, 1955, Luis E. Peña, deposited in the Ohio State University collection. Paratypes: two males, same data as holotype, one deposited in the University of Kentucky collection and one in the J.A. Ramos collection.

This species is quite different from any known species of this genus by having a very small pygofer process and lacking any small processes on the lateral margins of the aedeagus.

***Loreta cruciatus* (Linnavuori), new combination**

Unerus cruciatus Linnavuori, 1959, p. 129.

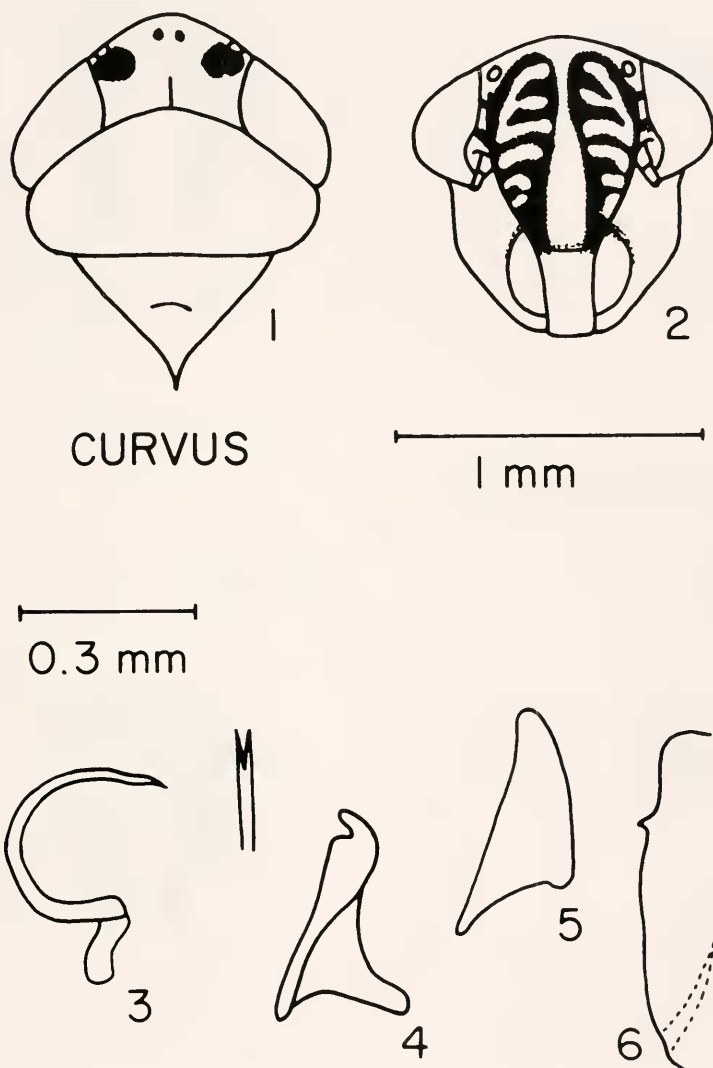
This species was described from Argentina. The male genitalia and the external color pattern are not of the type characteristic of *Unerus*. I therefore transfer this species to the genus *Loreta* Linnavuori. It is very closely related to the type of the genus *L. ornaticeps* Linnavuori.

Genus *Mattogrossus* Linnavuori, new status

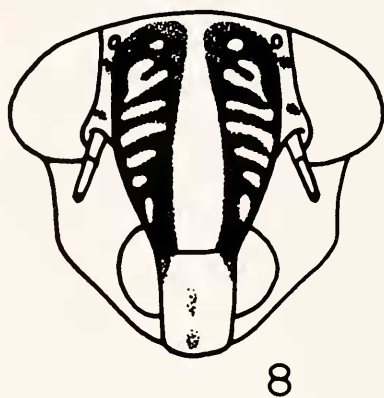
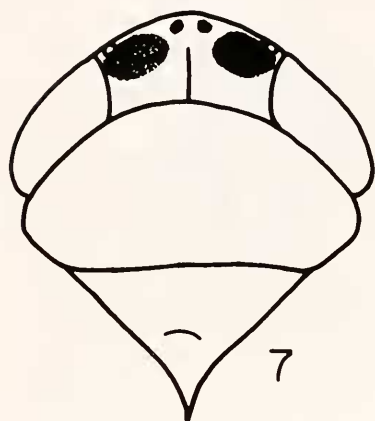
Unerus (Mattogrossus) Linnavuori, 1959, p. 129.

Mattogrossus was described by Linnavuori as a subgenus of *Unerus*. This group is not closely related to *Unerus* on the basis of the male genitalia and is undoubtedly very close to *Amblysellus*. The color and external appearance is very similar in all three genera. However, I feel that there are enough differences from either of these two genera to warrant elevating this group to the generic level.

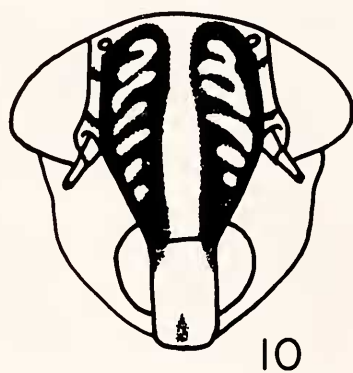
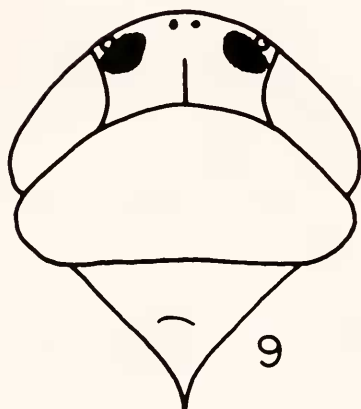
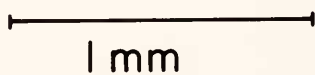
Mattogrossus is similar to *Unerus* in external appearance in having a robust body with similar spots on the crown. The male genitalia are similar to *Amblysellus* with the style robust, heavily sclerotized at apex and the aedeagus tubular, with the apex slightly bifid, and the styles are hinged with the genital plates (Fig. 13 and 16) in *Mattogrossus*.



Figures 1-6. *Unerus curvus* n. sp. 1) head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 2) head, frontal view; 3) aedeagus and connective lateral view, with caudal view of apex; 4) style, ventral view; 5) plate, ventral view; 6) Pygofer, caudal margin, lateral view. Drawn to scale as indicated.



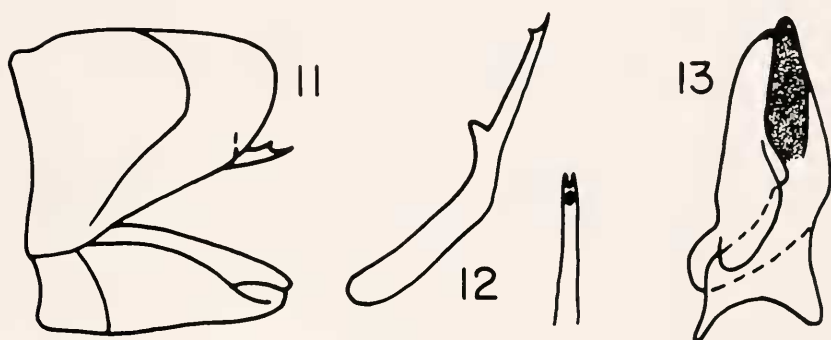
COLONOIDES



ANDINENSE

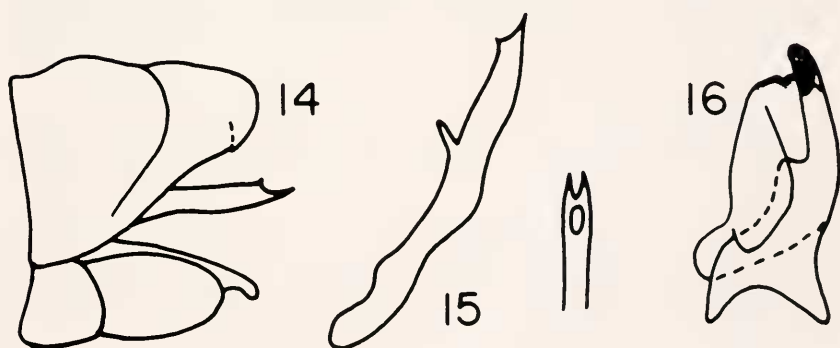
Figures 7-8. *Mattogrossus colonoides* Linnavuori. 7) head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 8) head, frontal view. Drawn to the same scale.

Figures 9-10. *Mattogrossus andinense* n. sp. 9) head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 10) head, frontal view. Drawn to the same scale.



COLONOIDES

—
0.3 mm



ANDINENSE

Figures 11-13. *Mattogrossus colonoides* Linnavuori. 11) male genital segment, lateral view; 12) aedeagus and connective, lateral view, with caudal view of apex; 13) style and plate, dorsal view. Drawn to same scale.

Figures 14-16. *Mattogrossus andinense* n. sp. 14) male genital segment, lateral view; 15) aedeagus and connective, lateral view, with caudal view of apex; 16) style and plate, dorsal view. Drawn to same scale.

Mattogrossus colonoides (Linnavuori), new combination. (Figures 7-8 and 11-13).

Unerus colonoides Linnavuori, 1959, p. 129.

Length of males 3.6 -4.25 mm, females 3.6 - 4.1 mm.

This species was described from Brazil and Bolivia. I have now seen specimens from Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru. This appears to be a wide spread species in South America. Illustrations (Figs. 7-8 and 11-13) are presented in order to clarify the placement of this species.

Mattogrossus andinense n. sp. (Figures 9-10 and 14-16).

Length of males 3.75 - 4.25 mm, females 3.6 - 4 mm.

Resembling *colonoides* but with distinct male genitalia.

Generally pale ochraceous, with distinct dark brown pattern on frontoclypeus (Fig. 10). Crown with pair of large rectangular brown spots behind ocelli and a pair of small spots between them near midline (Fig. 9).

Male genitalia: Pygofer rounded at apex with slight thickening on ventral margin (Fig. 14). Genital plates short, robust, thickened and heavily sclerotized on apical margin (Fig. 16). Style (Fig. 16) fingerlike with apical end heavily sclerotized, extending beyond genital plate. Aedeagus and connective (Fig. 15) fused, tubular, robust, with gonopore subapical to bifurcate apex.

Female genitalia: Similar to *colonoides*. There appears to be much variation in both species.

Holotype male: Colombia, Sassima, Cund., March 19, 1965, J.A. Ramos. Allotype female, same data as holotype. Holotype and allotype deposited in the Ohio State University Collection. Paratypes: Three males and two females, same data as holotype, one male and one female deposited in the University of Kentucky collection and two males and one female in the J.A. Ramos collection.

Other material seen, all from Colombia: two males, one female, El Triunfo, Cund., Dec. 11, 1965, J.A. Ramos; two males, La Mesa, Cund., Aug. 14, 1965, J.A. Ramos; two males, two females, Villeta, Cund., Aug. 28, 1965, J.A. Ramos; and two males, one female, Hda. La Rica, Sonson, Ant., Aug. 12-17, 1965, R. Restrepo, from the J.A. Ramos collection.

This species occurs in the same areas of Colombia as *colonoides* and can be separated from *colonoides* on the basis of the male styles being longer than the genital plates and much thinner. Also, the aedeagus in *andinense* is more robust than that found in *colonoides*.

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